REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER.—As required by rule 18 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly I report that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to Address the Legislature on Wednesday 15th March 1967. I place a copy of the Address on the Table.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

I am happy to extend to you a hearty welcome on this important occasion. Though some of you are taking up the responsibility of membership of the Legislative Assembly for the first time, many others among you have to their credit long experience or distinguished service as Legislators. I have no doubt that Members old and new will give of their best in the service of the people and discharge their responsibilities in accordance with the best traditions of this Legislature.

Planning

The course of formulation of the Fourth Plan has unfortunately not run smooth. The problems that the country had to face on its long and difficult frontiers, the inevitable step up in defence expenditure, interruption in the flow of foreign aid and devaluation, these have all had their impact on the resources available for the Plan. Consequently the Plan for the State had to be revised to Rs. 450 crores as against Rs. 500 crores originally contemplated.

Mysore's Fourth Plan as agreed to by the Planning Commission will be of the order of Rs. 421 crores which will be financed to the extent of Rs. 222 crores by the Government of India. Taking into account our share of Central assistance in respect of certain schemes proposed to be transferred to the State sector, the total outlay will not be very different from the figure of Rs. 450 crores earlier suggested by us. The Fourth Plan was started with an outlay of Rs. 50.82 crores for the first year. It is proposed to have an Annual Plan for 1967-68 of the order of Rs. 62.50 crores.

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Seasonal Conditions and Relief Measures

The seasonal conditions in the State were not favourable during the last year till the onset of the north-east monsoon in October 1966, and consequently scarcity conditions prevailed in many districts. Scarcity relief works were adopted on a vast scale in all the affected areas for affording employment and relief to the people in distress. A vigorous programme of free distribution of wheat to the old and infirm in the scarcity areas of the State was launched through the agency of the Panchayats at the rate of 8 Kgs. per adult per month. In order to provide relief to the other vulnerable sections of the population in these scarcity areas, an Emergency Feeding Programme was also started with the assistance of the " CARE " Organisation.

Irrigation Wells

Out of a total of 41,000 irrigation wells sanctioned by the Revenue Department from the year 1960 to 1965 about 32,000 wells had been completed up to the end of January, 1967. Most of the remaining 9,000 wells are expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1966-67. As from 1st November 1965, loans for new irrigation wells are being sanctioned by the Land Development Banks.

Food and Civil Supplies

Though Mysore State is self-sufficient in coarse grains, it is deficit in rice even in a year of normal seasonal conditions. The seasonal conditions during the last two years having been very unsatisfactory, the deficit had become very pronounced during this period. The State Government has been procuring paddy, jowar, ragi and bajra by way of levy. In addition, Government of India, have been allotting foodgrains to Mysore from other States as well as imported foodgrains.

Under the existing distribution arrangements, foodgrains are being issued to the entire population of Bangalore

City and the K.G.F. at the rate of 8 Kgs. per adult per month. So also in some of the larger towns and places with a concentration of labour the entire population is being served at the rate of 5 Kgs. per adult per month. Foodgrains are also being supplied to certain vulnerable sections elsewhere at the rate of 5 Kgs. per adult per month or on an *ad hoc* basis depending on their temporary need. Our distributary system has worked fairly satisfactorily for the last two years and the State Government hopes to meet the minimal requirements of the vulnerable sections of the population in future also. Earnest efforts are being made to find ways and means of increasing food production and to bring down prices.

The Department of Civil Supplies is keeping a watch on the availability of kerosene and the controlled varieties of cloth at the prescribed prices as also the availability at reasonable prices of other varieties of cloth, petroleum products, baby foods, cycle tubes and tyres, etc., and other essential commodities (other than foodstuffs). Necessary remedial and corrective action has been taken whenever shortage or unduly high prices are observed.

Agriculture

The unprecedented drought that hit the State during the previous year posed two problems of great magnitude. One was to make available seeds in adequate quantity in areas where the crops had failed and the other was to provide employment to the vast population in the drought affected areas. The Department of Agriculture made vigorous efforts through Co-operatives to stock and distribute seeds specially of food crops like paddy, jowar and ragi. Soil conservation works were taken up on a large scale in the drought affected areas. It is estimated that a total of about 100 lakhs man-days of labour was utilised in soil conservation works. The area bunded is estimated at 2.5 lakh acres. Programmes under minor irrigation were also intensified for providing work as well as more water for raising crops.

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During the year most of the crops suffered heavy damage from pests and diseases. Aerial spraying was done to protect the cotton and tur crops in some Districts.

A notable feature of the year was the programme taken up under high yielding varieties of food crops. The State is now in a position not only to meet the demands for seeds of these varieties in the State but also supply some quantity to other States also. The enthusiasm with which farmers have taken to this programme augurs well for the achievement of the considerably increased rate of growth in the field of agriculture as envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

In the sphere of extension education, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has made a notable beginning through a unique project in the Thungabhadra area with the help of 5,300 tonnes of fertilisers made available by the OXFAM on rupee payment. As a result, over 13,700 acres was covered with hybrid food crops.

Another important development during the last year is the creation of a cell in the Department of Mines and Geology for the systematic survey and assessment of ground water resources in the State. The Department has prepared a State wide programme for carrying out feasibility studies to utilise ground water for agricultural purposes.

Irrigation (Major and Medium)

During the three plan periods, 11 Major and 25 Medium Irrigation Projects were taken up for execution. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to complete all the Major and Medium Irrigation Works taken up during the First and Second Plan periods and accelerate the progress of the schemes taken up during the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs. 55.05 crores has been made for these works during the Fourth Plan. A potential of 12.33 lakh acres is expected to be created by the end of the Fourth Plan, of which 11.74 lakh acres would be brought under actual irrigation.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Five-Year Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 1,608 lakhs has been incurred as against the Plan provision of Rs. 850 lakhs to complete 5,214 works. An area of 2.02 lakh acres has been stabilised and 1.36 lakh acres of fresh area has been brought under irrigation.

The Fourth Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for Minor Irrigation works in P.W.D. sector. It has been proposed to complete all the spill-over works requiring Rs. 13.5 crores, in addition to taking up of fresh works estimated to cost about Rs. 11.0 crores. This programme will bring under irrigation 2.83 lakh acres during the Fourth Plan period.

Horticulture

During the Third Five-Year Plan, 48 schemes were implemented. In respect of some of these schemes like fruit development and cocoanut development, the achievements exceed two to three times the target fixed. Schemes for intensive cultivation of vegetables and quick growing fruits has become popular as a result of the door-to-door campaign initiated by the Department. The Department also staged several demonstrations and exhibitions in most of the Districts to popularise change of diet habits by consumption of more fruits and vegetables.

Fisheries

The Marine Products Processing Training Centre started at Mangalore with Japanese collaboration, the India-Norwegian project at Karwar, and the Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF assistance have been progressing well and are nearing completion.

A noteworthy feature of the Third Plan period was the implementation of a "Crash Programme" during the last year of the Plan with an outlay of Rs. 78.36 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. The Government of India have further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 47.20 lakhs during the current year for completing the programme.

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The scheme for mechanisation of fishing craft made very good progress during the Third Plan; 177 boats were added to the mechanised fishing fleet as against a target of 150. During 1967-68, it is proposed to add 115 mechanised boats. The South Kanara District Co-operative Marketing Federation has taken up the construction and supply of boats, processing and marketing of catches, etc., on a largescale. They will be helped with loans by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and a certain amount of subsidy by the State Government.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy

The major activity of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services during the year has been the intensive cattle development in the Bangalore Milk Shed Area. Under the project, 100 artificial Insemination Units have been opened with all the necessary inputs to feed and raise high milk yielding cattle. The scheme has gained popularity and will be continued during 1967-68.

To safeguard cattle against rinderpest, the State Government have sanctioned a scheme with Central assistance to undertake the vaccination of cattle in the entire State of Mysore. It is also proposed to increase the tempo of poultry production during 1967-68. The Applied-Nutrition programme will be extended to five more blocks consisting of 83 units in five districts. It is proposed to establish one more intensive poultry and egg-production-*cum*-marketing Centre at a suitable place.

Forests

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the afforestation programme will cover up an area of 4,40,000 acres with teak, soft-wood, cashew, timber linaloe, fuel and other species out of which 65,000 acres is expected to be covered during 1966-67. In the West coast, it is programmed to raise rubber plantation at the rate of 2,000 acres during each year of the Fourth Plan.

Intensive plantation of eucalyptus hybrid has been taken up in the districts of North Kanara, Mysore, Coorg, Chickmagalur and Shimoga in view of the demand for pulp for feeding paper factories.

Community Development

Agricultural Production Programme continues to receive the utmost attention among the activities of the Community Development Blocks. In addition, popularising Family Planning among the rural people has been taken up on an accelerated tempo with the Block staff actively assisting the Health Department in this programme. Forty-five Rural Man-Power projects are in operation providing employment as well as opportunities for creation of community assets in the project areas.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement has been making steady progress in the State. In the credit sector, District Central Co-operative Banks issued short-term and medium-term loans to the tune of Rs. 17.50 crores. Under the scheme for long-term credit started in December 1965, loans for the construction of 10,000 wells have been sanctioned through the Mysore Central Co-operative Land-Development Bank. Steps are also being taken to route through the Co-operatives loans for the supply of one lakh pumpsets.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India, have sanctioned a total financial outlay of Rs. 9 crores for agricultural development of about four lakh acres of land under the following three schemes, *viz.* :—

(1) Reclamation and Development of Land under Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank Canal), Raichur,

(2) Bhadra Project (Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary), and

(3) Development of Areca Plantation in Shimoga, South Kanara and North Kanara Districts.

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Other schemes for soil conservation, development of coconut plantation, cashew cultivation, etc., are also under consideration.

The policy of procurement of foodgrains through Co-operatives has been continued. During the current year, the Co-operative Marketing Societies have been entrusted with procurement of foodgrains throughout the State. In the Consumers sector, 21 wholesale Co-operative Consumers Stores and 435 Primary Co-operative Consumer Stores have been organised. The State Federation of the Central Co-operatives has set up a Departmental Store at Bangalore, named as "Janata Bazaar" for making available to the public goods at reasonable prices. Similar Stores are proposed to be set up shortly at Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar.

In addition to the existing factories, three more Co-operative Sugar Factories, *viz.*, Vanivilas Co-operative Sugar Factory, Hiriyur, Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory, Mugutkhan Hubli, and Mahadeswara S. S. K. Limited, Kollegal, are being set up. The Gouribidanur Co-operative Sugar Factory has since gone into production.

Law and Order

The law and order situation in the State during the year 1966, continued to be satisfactory.

For the effective enforcement of Food Control Orders and prevention of smuggling across the State borders, Check Posts and Mobile Squads have been set up in the State.

Police Housing

The Police Housing Scheme made appreciable progress during the year 1966. The Government of India have so far given an amount of Rs. 1,86,94,000 under this Scheme for construction of quarters. Quarters for 15 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 337 Head Constables and 2,804 Police Constables have been completed. Construction of quarters for 21 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 395 Head Constables and 2,438 Police Constables is under progress.

Home Guards and Civil Defence

During the year 1966, 10 Home Guard Units were established and the total strength of the Home Guards has been raised from 9,000 to 10,792. So far, over 7,300 volunteers have been trained in Basic and Advanced Courses at the Headquarters Training Centre, Bangalore, and at the District Units. Training is also given in specialised subjects like fire-fighting, rescue, first-aid, etc. It is proposed to extend the Home Guards Organisation to 28 new cities and towns and to impart training in flood rescue, motor driving, operation of water-works services, etc.

The Civil Defence Plan for Bangalore City has been prepared. Similar Plans for vital plants/installations are being finalised. A fully equipped Civil Defence Control Centre has been established at Bangalore and action is being taken to establish 3 Sub-Control Centres.

The Fire Force Department was organised as an independent department in 1966. A new fire station has been opened at Seshadripuram, Bangalore, and plans are afoot for opening two more in Bangalore City and one at Gulbarga.

Publicity and Information

Up to the end of December 1966, there were 3,000 radio sets installed in villages; an additional 700 radio sets are expected to be installed before the end of 1966-67. A number of Exhibitions portraying the "MARCH OF MYSORE" was organised. It is proposed to set up an Exhibition Wing to have more effective and informative exhibitions for projecting the cultural and development activities of the State.

The year 1967 is being observed all over the world as the "International Tourist Year" and all steps are being taken to attract tourists to the State and to see that necessary facilities are provided for their convenience.

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Welfare of Backward Classes

During the Third Plan, changes of far-reaching significance have been effected in the approach to and patterns of important schemes both in the field of education and economic uplift of the Backward Classes. With a view to promote emotional integration, and create a sense of equality, all denominational hostels were converted into the non-denominational pattern. Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes have been initiated. An extensive programme has been taken up for training both in technical courses and trades. Two more Tribal *Ad hoc* Development Blocks have been opened. It is also proposed to organise five Forest Labourers' Co-operatives for the welfare of Tribes.

Education

While the first three Plans may be said to have paved the way for rousing "Educational Consciousness" among the people and achieved quantitative expansion, the Fourth Plan envisages the consolidation of this expansion, and the raising of the standard of education.

The one year Primary School Teachers Training Course for S.S.L.C. passed candidates has been converted into one of two years duration from the current academic year. The age of retirement of Primary and Secondary School Teachers has been raised to 58 years with effect from 5th April 1966. Government is actively contemplating the introduction of suitable legislation to establish statutory District Education Boards for the administration of all Primary and Secondary Schools in the State at present under the control of Government and Local Bodies.

Free Secondary Education has been introduced from the current academic year to children studying in Government and aided High Schools irrespective of the parent's

income. With a view to streamlining the work relating to S.S.L.C. and other examinations, Government have constituted the Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board. To give an impetus to the Library movement in the State, a State Library Authority has been established. The establishment of a Second Sainik School at Kushalnagar (Coorg) has also been decided upon.

The Universities in the State continued their scheme of strengthening their Post-graduate Departments. A few courses in Music, Library Science, Forensic Science, etc., have been introduced.

A uniform Grant-in-aid Code for the Department of Technical Education has been brought into force. Government have decided to establish a Gallery of Modern Arts in the State. Special State Awards have also been instituted to honour outstanding artists, writers and social workers. District Sports Councils have been formed to encourage sports in the rural areas.

There are nearly 75,000 cadets on the rolls of the N.C.C. in the State. The Cadets undertook several social service camps in addition to their normal training.

The report of the Education Commission, headed by Dr. Kothari was received during the year. Government have considered the recommendations of the report and action to implement the recommendation has been taken up in consultation with the Government of India, to the extent possible.

Health Services

The General Hospitals at Belgaum, Gulbarga and Davangere have been upgraded with a view to provide clinical facilities to private Medical Colleges. There are at present five private Medical Colleges and four Government Medical Colleges in the State. In addition to Post-graduate courses in major subjects like Medicine, Surgery and Ophthalmology Diploma courses in subjects like Dermatology, Otology, Neurology, etc., are being introduced in Government Colleges

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Post-graduate courses in Oral Surgery and Periodontia have been started in the Dental College, Bangalore.

The Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital has been upgraded into a Research and Post-graduate Institute. The Institutes of Indian Medicine at Bangalore and Mysore have also been upgraded by introducing B.S.A.M. (Degree) Course in place of D.S.A.C. (Diploma) Course. A short term course (S.M.S.) has also been started for the benefit of integrated practitioners in Indian Medicines.

The Family Planning Programme has been given the highest priority next only to agriculture. Two hundred and sixty-five Rural Family Planning Welfare Organisations and 21 Urban Family Planning Units have been started. Malaria and Small-pox Eradication and Leprosy Control Programmes are being pursued vigorously.

A master plan has been drawn up for providing potable water to all the 25,880 villages in the State. Special attention will be paid to its implementation in 1967-68.

About two years back nearly 6,000 villages did not have any source of drinking water. Subsequently about 1,200 of these have been sanctioned drinking water projects which leaves about 4,700 still without any good source of drinking water. The State Government propose to take up 2,500 wells in the current year's programme and with a similar programme in the next year all the villages will be provided with good drinking water.

In the budget for 1967-68 a total amount of Rs. 105 lakhs (Rs. 70 lakhs State Plan, 10 lakhs special programme for drought affected areas and 25 lakhs L.D. works) have been provided.

(A) *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation*

Up to the end of Second Five-Year Plan period 91 towns were provided with water supply and the existing water supply in 44 towns was improved. Underground drainage facilities were provided for 24 towns.

During the Third Five-Year Plan protected water supply was provided for 24 more towns, and underground drainage facility to two more towns was also provided. At the end of the Third Five-Year Plan 115 towns were provided with protected water supply and 7 towns with underground drainage facility; an expenditure of Rs. 1,618.07 lakhs was incurred on them. During the Fourth Plan period a sum of Rs. 6 crores is provided for this purpose.

(B) *National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme*

Up to the end of Second Five-Year Plan 39 N.R.W.S. Schemes were completed and during the Third Plan period 86 more schemes. Thus at the end of Third Five-Year Plan 125 schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 120.7 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6 crores is provided for this purpose in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Municipal Administration

Out of 215 towns in the State, 115 towns have been provided with protected drinking water and 7 towns with underground drainage facilities. Schemes for providing water supply to 36 more towns are under various stages of execution. A total sum of Rs. 1.618 lakhs has been spent to the end of Third Five-Year Plan on these works.

The Mysore State Town Planning Board was constituted with effect from 12th April 1965 to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to Town Planning. On the advice of the Board. Local Planning areas have been constituted for the following Cities and Towns:—

(1) Gulbarga: (2) Mangalore: (3) Mysore; (4) Hubli-Dharwar; (5) Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Area; (6) Belgaum; (7) Bhadravati-Shimoga areas and (8) Dandeli.

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Planning authorities have been constituted for the first four cities for the purpose of preparation and implementation of master plans as well as comprehensive development plans.

Labour

With a view to hold the price line, factories employing 300 and more workers have been urged to set up Consumer Co-operative Societies. Of the 133 Industrial Establishments in the State, 89 have already set up such Consumer Co-operative Societies. A Central Co-operative Industrial Labour Stores, Ltd., has also been established at Bangalore to meet the requirements of Consumer Co-operative Societies in various Industrial Establishments.

A Labour and Industrial Bureau has been set up by the State Government to function as a clearing house of information for the benefit of entrepreneurs, trade unionists and Government bodies. A State Industrial Relations Board has also been constituted for fostering good relations between labour and management all over the State. The State Government has also set up a tripartite Standing Committee on the lines recommended by the 23rd Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

Employment and Training

Nineteen Employment Exchanges function in the State, one in each District in addition to two Special Exchanges, *viz.*, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau and Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped. At the end of December 1966 there were nearly 1.4 lakh applicants on the live register of these Exchanges.

There are 14 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the State providing training in 18 trades. During 1966-67, 992 seats were added and the total number of seats increased to 4,472. During 1967-68, it is proposed to add another 1,000 seats.

The number of seats under the Evening Class Scheme was increased from 500 to 550 and the scheme was extended to Bhadravathi during the year 1966-67. Under the Apprentice Training Scheme 130 full-term and 304 short-term apprenticeship contracts were registered during 1966-67.

Communications

During the Third Five-Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 1,640 lakhs was incurred on Communications as against a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs. One thousand and thirty-four miles of new roads were formed, 2,847 miles of roads were improved, 3,455 miles were asphalted, 112 major bridges were completed and 12,023 miles of rural roads were constructed. The targets fixed for Third Plan period have been exceeded by 400 per cent and in the matter of rural communications by 10 times.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,050 lakhs on Communications. The physical targets envisaged for the Fourth Plan are 526 miles of road formation, 1,520 miles of improvement, 961 miles of asphalting, 140 road bridges and 4,000 miles of rural roads and missing links.

Power

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of Hydro-Electric Power Development in the State. Two lakhs forty-three thousand and eight hundred kilowatts of power have been added to the installed capacity during the Third Plan period. The shortage of power that was experienced previously has been overcome. Two Units of 89,100 kilowatts have been installed during the Third Plan period whilst one more Unit is ready to be commissioned. With the commissioning of all the ten Units of the Sharavathi Valley Project by the end of the Fourth Plan period there will be abundance of power in the State. In view of the temporary surplus power, it has been possible

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for us to supply power to the neighbouring States. As the load growth exceeds always the generating capacity, it will be necessary to take up new projects as well. Investigation work on the Kalinadi Project First stage has been completed and the Project Report is now before the Government of India.

The Mysore State Electricity Board have electrified 1,448 villages during the Third Plan and during the current year they will be electrifying 600 villages bringing the total number of villages electrified so far to 6,116. Twenty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine Irrigation Pumpsets were serviced during the Third Plan. Twelve thousand Irrigation Pumpsets will be energised during the current year bringing the total number of Irrigation Pumpsets in service as at the end of 1966-67 to 54,288. During 1967-68 it is proposed to electrify 500 villages and service 12,000 Irrigation Pumpsets. By the end of the Fourth Plan, electricity would have been supplied to about 10,500 villages and about 1,17,000 Irrigation Pumpsets energised.

Industries

The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act has been passed to facilitate early acquisition and development of lands for setting up of industries. The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board, a statutory body established under the Act, has taken up several projects for acquisition of land, notably at Belgaum and Mangalore where major industries are likely to come up in the near future.

Several measures have been taken to promote the rapid growth of Industries in the State including incentives for starting new industries such as preparation of feasibility reports, concession as regards electricity tariff, sales tax, octroi duty and assistance regarding trained personnel and marketing. The Mysore Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has been established to promote, improve and assist industries and the execution of Industrial Projects.

Land Revenue

The feasibility of abolishing land revenue in its present form is under active consideration of the Government.

Legislation

A number of Bills placed before the previous Assembly could not be taken up for want of time and have since lapsed. Some of these Bills and a few new ones will be brought before you in due course. In particular, the following Bills are proposed to be placed for your consideration:—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Pests and Diseases Bill,
2. The Indian Registration (Mysore Amendment) Bill,
3. The Mysore Prohibition of Beggary (Extension and Amendment) Bill,
4. The Mysore State Civil Services Bill,
5. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill,
6. The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Bill,
7. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions and Trusts Bill,
8. The Mysore Panchayat Raj Bill,
9. The Mysore Urban Development Board Bill,
10. The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill,
11. The Mysore State Civil Services (Prevention of Strikes) (Amendment) Bill.

I shall conclude by welcoming you all once again and extending to you my best wishes for every success in your deliberations.